

STAT

**Page Denied**

STAT

CHINESE WORKERS AID NORTH KOREAN WAR EFFORT

Kuang-ming Jih-pao,  
Peiping, 31 July 1953

A few days after the bombing of An-tung, following the outbreak of the Korean War, more than 500 youth workers signed up in the Chinese People's Volunteer Army and more than 200 women workers volunteered to go to Korea and do relief work. In Shanghai, over 5,000 youth workers joined the Chinese People's Volunteer Army. Throughout the country, people by the thousands volunteered to serve in railway units, medical units, and epidemic prevention units.

During the 3-year war period, over 80 percent of the total number of railway employees in China signed up to go to Korea. From the Shanghai Railway Control Bureau, 4,366 railway employees continuously took part in Korean War transportation work; 27,393 were organized in reserve units of the army. Up to April 1953, there were 167 units of railway workers who volunteered for Korea. Of these, 5,621 men were heroes and 2,742 were decorated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In spite of bombings, Chinese railway worker volunteer units, working with Korean railway units, kept transportation lines to the front in continuous operation. During January and February 1953, the railway lines in Korea suffered heavy destruction, but the volume of railway freight in January 1953 was 2 1/2 times the volume for the peak month of the last half of 1952.

On the domestic production front, from June 1951 to December 1952, 27,377,388 tons of grain were produced in the Northeast as a result of the increase production, practice austerity drive. Railway companies in the North China, East China, Northwest, and Southwest administrative areas saved 15,891,200,000,000 yuan during 1952 as a result of the drive.

Workers of the whole country gave the equivalent of 660 billion yuan in free overtime work; this amount of money was equivalent to the purchase price of 440 fighter planes. In the Northeast, by the use of new methods, supply workers improved their work rate by 40 to 70 percent. Shanghai supply workers completed their summer clothing quota in March 1953, in time to provide summer clothing for the troops who were still wearing winter clothing.

- E N D -

STAT